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**AMERICAN**  
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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUKEUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 1st, 1889.

It can not be said that the record of the past week shows any improvement in sanitary matters. In this city the rains continued until near the close of the week and in many respects the sanitary condition of the city has been much improved. The death rate fell steadily until the middle of the week, when it suddenly took an upward turn. There has been no increase in yellow fever, however, and the malady called "acesso pernicioso" has quite disappeared. In Santos the excessive heat has returned and the epidemic shows no sign of decrease. The death rate there is something frightful, in spite of every effort on the part of physicians and people. A fair amount of business has been transacted, however, and praiseworthy efforts are being made to keep up the confidence and courage of the people. In Campinas there has been an increase in the fever during the week. As we are now in April we may expect that the approaching cool weather will soon enable these unfortunate cities to overcome the epidemic and recall their frightened inhabitants, and then we trust efficient steps will at once be taken to remove all traces of infection and to improve their sanitary condition.

A curious and somewhat anomalous complication has arisen in Pernambuco over an effort of the president of that province to restrict and control the trade in mandioca flour (*farinha*). The drought in Ceará has created an extraordinary demand for this article, and as many of the poor people there are in a starving condition it must be had at any cost. Pernambuco being the nearest port where a considerable supply can be obtained, the shipments from that province have largely increased and the price has consequently rapidly advanced. This in turn has created much discontent among the poorer classes in Pernambuco and the charges that the *farinha* trade has fallen into the hands of speculators and monopolists has created a strong popular feeling against them. This sentiment culminated about the middle of last week in popular meetings to protest against the monopoly, and then in an order from the president prohibiting the exportation of the article. The Commercial Association promptly protested against this arbitrary interference with commerce and petitioned the imperial government for relief, but to no effect. Aside from the suspension of an important branch of inter-provincial trade, the order vitiates contracts and freight charters and inflicts much unnecessary loss upon merchants and shippers. We are informed that the president has ample authority for the step taken; in which case it is an authority that ought to be revoked at once. The power to suspend any branch of legitimate trade, especially between neighboring provinces, is eminently dangerous,

and especially so in the hands of unscrupulous men. If the telegrams of the 30th are true—in which it is stated that the president of Pernambuco is buying *farinha* for account of the president of Ceará—then no further proof is needed as to the irregular and scandalous character of the whole proceeding. We are not in sympathy with the speculators who may be seeking to coin money from the starving refugees of Ceará, nor with the monopolists who combine to elevate prices in Pernambuco; but surely there is some better and safer way to meet the emergency than through the exercise of autocratic power by an irresponsible provincial president!

MANY complaints are still made of the excessive delays in the discharge of lighters in this port. It is charged that the custom house is the principal obstacle, and also that the facilities for discharging cargoes are not keeping abreast of the increasing trade. No one in Rio is ignorant of the difficulties that can be placed in the way of an importer, or a steamer agent, under the thousand and one paragraphs and sections of the customs regulations; and no one is ignorant that a slight disarrangement in the physical condition of a customs officer is likely to precipitate such difficulties. We may say, however, that the custom house authorities have been worked to an extreme during the past two or three months. Importers were not only desirous of saving the increased duties levied since the 1st inst. under that exquisitely absurd and complicated financial idea, the sliding scale, but the unexpected rates of exchange also induced them to order freely, and these two influences combined have been too much for the administrative ability of the customs officials. There has been some difficulty in obtaining laborers during the recent intense heat, but this, we believe, has been but an insignificant factor in the delay of lighters. One instance has been given: a quantity of grain was discharged at the rate of 200 tons per day into lighters, but the discharge from these same lighters hardly reached 50 tons per day. It is easily seen how such an occurrence would lock up available craft for a considerable time, a delay which unavoidably entailed heavy losses upon others who had no such relief as the lighter company possesses in the assessment of demurrage. It is only fair to say that the custom house is in no manner to blame in this matter. If, as it is asserted, the whole difficulty lies in the discharge of inward-bound vessels, then the remedy must be sought in a modification of iron-bound rules. Already a foreign steamer has been permitted to load cargo for the northern ports alongside a wharf. The permission was no doubt granted under a belief that the cargo to be shipped was destined to the relief of the starving inhabitants of Ceará; and if it is, then we heartily endorse the permission. If, however, as the president of Pernambuco has decided, speculators and not philanthropists are engaged in the trade to Ceará, we can see no reason for a partiality that must occasion complaints. Admitting the good policy of keeping all vessels away from the shore during the hot season, something might be done to avoid the complications of so rigorous a provision and thus prevent commercial losses. The water might be deepened by dredging alongside the piers and then a time fixed for loading and discharging vessels. By towing vessels to and from their berths, to avoid stirring up sediment, and by granting permission to the steamship companies to have their own *trapiques*, properly licensed by the customs authorities, much might be done to improve the facilities for handling freights in this port.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A water-works company is talked of for Macéio.

—During February there were 38 deaths from small-pox in the city of Pará.

—A telegram on the 27th ult. reports the hull of a ship ashore on the Jequiá beach, near Macéio.

—The inspector and his assistant of the immigrants' *hospedaria* at Juiz de Fora have resigned.

—Small-pox is playing "high-jinks" in the ex-colony of Alto Benevente, province of Espírito Santo.

—An Italian named Mariano Luigi has been arrested at Anuparo, São Paulo, for selling counterfeit sovereigns.

—The president of Planhy has opened a credit of 10,000\$ for the relief of the people suffering from the drought.

—The exodus from Ceará up to the 26th ult. numbered 15,005 for the north and 9,487 for the south, a total of 24,492.

—The government has approved the credit of 129,564\$500 opened by the president of Ceará, on his own responsibility, in behalf of sufferers from the *seca*.

—The recent election in the 4th Rio Grande district for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies has resulted in the election of the liberal candidate, José Francisco Diana.

—The rains appear to have been general throughout the northern provinces during the past week. Affairs in Ceará appear much brighter, and it is hoped that the worst of the drought is now over.

—Subscriptions have been initiated in Santos and São Paulo for an asylum to receive the children made orphans by the Santos epidemic. The charity is a noble one and we trust it will receive generous support.

—The conservative ticket for the next senatorial election in Minas Geraes will be composed of Carlos Peixoto, Barros Colpra and Iorta Barbosa. It is a pity there are no ministers to run on the ticket!

—In 1888 there were 3,064 deaths in Pará, of which 2,561 were Brazilians, 477 foreigners and 26 unknown. Small-pox killed 879, malaria 419, consumption 237, *beri-beri* 139, yellow fever 75, etc.

—By an act of the 18th ult. the president of Bahia appointed a number of commissions to distribute relief throughout the interior of that province to those reduced to the point of starvation by the long drought.

—The province of Amazonas has advanced the Manaus navigation company 120,000\$ in provincial stock to purchase two new steamers. The two boats now in service and those to be constructed are mortgaged to the province.

—The province of São Paulo has expended 7,094,103\$122 in the acquisition of immigrants from 1881-82 down to December 22 last. Why the period was not made to end December 31 no one but a Brazilian public official can explain.

—The president of Pará thinks the unrestricted intercourse between the inmates of the small-pox hospital and the populace has a pernicious effect. Undoubtedly! The terrible epidemic still raging there shows that something is wrong.

—A telegram from Pernambuco on the 30th ult. says that the president of that province has purchased 16,000 bags of *farinha* for account of the president of Ceará. It will be interesting to learn what excuse can be given for this transaction after prohibiting the exportation of the article.

—The yellow fever epidemic broke out in Desengano, near Rio de Janeiro, on February 25th. The town is a small one, but in a month there were 142 cases, of which 16 died. Of those attacked by fever, 76 had been inoculated according to the system recommended by Dr. Freire.

—The *Provincia*, of São Paulo, of the 21st ult. charges that an abuse has already come to light in respect to the Santos harbor improvements—the contractors having obtained the use of the marine arsenal lands and six buildings, including the Paulista pier, a part of which is now being let for their benefit.

—On the 19th ult. the contract with the government was signed which grants 6 per cent. per annum for 15 years on a capital of 1,000,000\$ to be employed in a central sugar factory at Arynes and the prosecution of the diffusion process at the Barcellos factory. Both are in the province of Rio de Janeiro.

—The Pinheiros *hospedaria*, near Barra do Pirajy, was opened January 28th, since when about 6,000 immigrants have been received up to the 28th ult. There are now about 1,800 there. The deaths during these two months have been 52, which represent an average annual rate of over 53 per thousand.

—The minister of agriculture has requested the minister of war to order that the district in Mato Grosso, where it is claimed large forests of rubber producing trees are found, shall be properly examined by the military expedition now approaching that province. The military expedition, we presume, is the one laying the telegraph.

—The "white cross" nurses have left Santos and returned to São Paulo at the request of the government physician, Dr. Araújo Góes.

—At a place called Pecanha, Minas Geraes, the inhabitants became persuaded that the drought was caused by a Dr. Primo, who being a native of Ceará must have brought the evil about him for their affliction. They proposed to kill the Ceará man, but were afraid to do so lest planting him in their soil would augment the drought.

—The eminent practitioner in polenical medicine, Dr. Figueiredo de Magalhães, who has been telling São Paulo all about yellow fever during the past few weeks, returned to Rio on the 28th. We regret to add that he did not go to Santos nor to Campinas, but fired his advice at them at long range. His services will be warmly appreciated, of course.

—The *Diário de Minas* of the 27th ult. says that the transportation of immigrants is made in a very irregular way. They are hurriedly landed at the Gamboa station, and then without rest or food are bundled into the train and sent up country. On the preceding day some 60 of these poor people arrived at the Juiz de Fora station completely exhausted with hunger and fatigue, and with them were several sick persons who never ought to have been sent on such a journey.

—There was a large popular meeting at the "Lingueta," in front of the Exchange in Pernambuco, on the 26th ult., to protest against the monopoly in *farinha*. It is said that two merchants who are agents of the Banco do Brazil, are the leading spirits in the exportation and cornering of this article, by which the prices have gone up to famine figures. The president of the province promises to protect the people, as he attempted to do in his non-exportation order, but the Associação Commercial has taken up cudgels for the merchants and has petitioned the general government to rescind the president's order. While the cabinet has the matter under silent consideration, however, it suddenly transpires that the president of Pernambuco has filled an order for *farinha* from the president of Ceará. It will require a great deal of explanation to make this business look right.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—We hear that the last of the material for bridge repairs on the D. Thezera Christina line has been landed at Imbituba, Santa Catharina, and that the work will be pushed to completion as quickly as the weather will permit.

—The contract has been signed between the government and the Minas and Rio Co. for the extension of the line operated by this company from Tres Corações to a navigable point on the Rio Verde—a distance of about 57 kilometres. The guaranteed capital is not to exceed 30,000\$ per kilometre, on which the government will pay 5% during construction and 3% after.

—A contract has been signed with Sr. Francisco de Paula Mayrink, as president of the company, for the extension of the Bahia and Minas line from Philadelphía to Minas Novas, province of Minas Geraes. The concession is for 80 years with a 6% guarantee on a capital of 30,000\$ per kilometre. A second contract authorizes the same company to build an extension from Minas Novas to some navigable point on the Rio S. Francisco.

## COFFEE NOTES

—A proprietor writes:—"I think there is something in this 'London Purple.' Anyway, anyone trying to grow coffee again from sea, Coorg seed might, by using London Purple in the nurseries and again in the planted-out fields, be able to reap some profit from old K. C. The long tried old coffee may perhaps never be made to bear again to a profit, but is the same result to be expected from new and vigorous seed aided by such a cheap ally as L. P.? 40 bushels coffee per acre, at R 15 per bushel, is tempting enough surely to anyone who cares to make a small experiment."—*Ceylon Observer*, Jan. 19th.

—Renewal interest in coffee and coffee planting is becoming a sign of the times. Our neighbors in Southern India show us a good example, for with the wonderfully steady crops from the Mysore and Coorg coffee plantations *under shade*, they feel strong encouragement in other districts to go on with old king coffee. From Wynad even, we have reports of grand appearances "in spikes" while we have also inquiries directed to us by gentlemen who are anxious over the way to try their luck again with "Liberian coffee." One answer to the planter who has asked our opinion in respect of this disappointing variety will be found in another column and is very much the same as *Frank's* advice to those about to marry—"Don't."—*Ceylon Observer*, 14 Feb.

—The New York Shipping and Commercial List of Feb. 9th furnishes the following visible coffee supply of the world on the respective dates.

	Bags.
Stock in Europe, all kinds.....	1,541,900
Afloat to Europe, Brazil.....	260,000
do do East.....	80,000
Visible supply, Rio and Santos in U. States.....	468,520
Stock other kinds, do.....	26,342
Afloat to U. S. East.....	65,000
Stock in Rio.....	378,000
do Santos.....	309,000
Total, 1st Feb.....	3,128,762
do 1st Jan.....	3,073,179

## COMMERCIAL.

795,02

The market is reported steady at the following quotations:

	per 100 lbs.	per 100 lbs.
Washed	\$8.75	\$8.75
Superior	do	do
Good first	do	do
Regular first	6.25	6.40
Ordinary first	5.90	6.20
Good second	5.35	5.90
Ordinary second	4.85	5.20
Capitana	do	do
Escalona	do	do

Stocks, after deducting 6,000 bags for local consumption, and 4,500 bags for export, were estimated this morning at about 34,500 bags in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load.	bags.
New York Bk St. Mart.	12,000
do Bk St. Mart.	5,000
Baltimore Amer Bk Any	7,000
do do	3,000
New Orleans Bk St. Mart.	20,000
do do	8,500
Havre Fr St. Mart.	300
Trieste Aust St. Mart.	3,000
do do	1,000
Port Elizabeth Bk St. Mart.	5,000

#### DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	Receipts	Shipments
Stock this morning	42,000	42,000
Receipts	1,500	1,500
Shipments	1,500	1,500
Stock this evening	42,000	42,000
Receipts	1,500	1,500
Shipments	1,500	1,500
Stock this morning	42,000	42,000
Receipts	1,500	1,500
Shipments	1,500	1,500
Stock this evening	42,000	42,000
Receipts	1,500	1,500
Shipments	1,500	1,500

Rio Association Commercial daily columns and to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

#### DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

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#### Imports.

The past week has been rather more satisfactory to our brokers. There have been no receipts of foreign Flour and holders of American brands are rather firm in their ideas. The only receipts of pine are some 10,000 feet of White; these, together with the receipts in our list, have been sold. Swedish pine is still well sustained, but Pitch and White are flat and the latter considerably lower. Kenesee also is lower and the cargo per *Savannah* still hangs over the market. Lead is firm and somewhat higher. Indian Corn is lower and weak. Coffee also is quoted lower for tubs, but cases are unchanged. The end of Lent is approaching and the stocks are still considerable.

Flour.—Receipts nil. The two steamers, referred to in our last, from Trieste were the *Thide* with 4,500 bbls, and the *Thide* 15,000 bbls.

Sales and withdrawals, since our last report are as at 4,500 bbls and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

15,000 bbls. American

3,000 bbls. Trieste

15,000 bbls.

Brokers report the market somewhat firmer at the following quotations:

Trieste 15,000—16,000

Richmond 15,000—16,000

Baltimore 15,000—16,000

do 15,000—16,000

do 15,000—16,000

Western & Int. 15,000—16,000

Chile 15,000—16,000

New Zealand 15,000—16,000

City Mills 15,000—16,000

Receipts last month were:

31,575 bbls. American

5,250 bbls. Trieste

37,325 bbls.

against 41,250 bbls. in March, 1888.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil. The market is nominally unchanged at 34,000—34,500 per doz, but is still flat.

Receipts in March were 95,781 feet, against nil for the same month in 1888.

White Pine.—Receipts are 144,719 feet per *Albion* from New York, which were sold at 95 rs. The shipment per *Albion* was sold at 95 rs. per doz, but is still flat.

Receipts in March were 95,781 feet, against nil for the same month in 1888.

Swedish Pine.—Nothing new.

Pine.—Receipts nil. The market is firm at 34,000—34,500 per doz, but is still flat.

Receipts in March were 95,781 feet, against nil for the same month in 1888.

Kenesee.—Receipts are 3,000 cases per *Albion* from New York. The market is weak at 350—355 per case for New York oil. Last month receipts were 55,935 cases, against 55,000 cases in the same month, 1888.

Lard.—Receipts nil. The market is rather firmer and lards are quoted at 40—45 rs. At retail 45—50 rs. per lb. are the quotations. Receipts in March were 5,935 kegs, against 6,000 kegs in March last year.

Cement.—Receipts nil. All quotations unchanged at 60—65 rs. per bag. Receipts in March were 7,000 bags, against 7,000 bags in March last year.

French.—Receipts nil. The market is rather firmer and French are quoted at 40—45 rs. At retail 45—50 rs. per lb. are the quotations. Receipts in March were 5,935 kegs, against 6,000 kegs in March last year.

Indian Corn.—Receipts are 2,112 bags from the River Plate. The market is weak at the following quotations:

River Plate 4500 per bag, and native, northern, 4000

5500. The American corn received by *Savannah* had been sold at 45 rs. per 100 lbs. Receipts last month of foreign were 45,575 bags, against 45,000 bags in March last year.

Hay.—Receipts are 1,670 bales from the River Plate and 20 from native. We may quote at all about 100—105 per 100 lbs. Our receipts of foreign last month were 14,070 bales of all sizes, against 14,500 bales for the same month in 1888.

Rice.—Receipts are 4,112 bags from the River Plate. The market is weak at the following quotations:

River Plate 4500 per bag, and native, northern, 4000

5500. The American corn received by *Savannah* had been sold at 45 rs. per 100 lbs. Receipts last month of foreign were 45,575 bags, against 45,000 bags in March last year.

Coffee.—Receipts are 300 cases Norwegian. Stocks are very low and prices are rather lower, but the market is reported about steady at the following quotations:

15,000—24,000, cases 24,000—28,000.

Receipts last month were:

1,000 packages Canadian

5,000 packages Norwegian

7,000 packages

against 11,000 packages in March, 1888.

Bahia.

From Messrs. Varchan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated March 10th.

Sugar.—Advises from foreign markets having been more encouraging, there has been some animation and about 35,000 tons on the spot at advancing prices, say 87 1/2 to 88 1/2 per 100 lbs. or 100 to 110 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. commission.

An cargo *Albion* shipped here in transit has changed hands at 85 rs. per 100 lbs. in 100 f.o.b. For Rio de Janeiro and consumption on the spot a few thousand bags have also been disposed of at 85—90 rs. per 100 lbs. Dealers are now asking higher prices for their remaining stocks and business has come to a standstill for the present. Entries almost nil and stock in first hands about 10,000 bags.

Cocoa.—All available stock of this crop, which is now fairly well consisting of all at 200 bags has been disposed of at 48 1/2 to 50 per 100 lbs. or 50 per 100 lbs.

Coffee.—Continued in good demand and prices have been further advanced. About 20,000 bags have changed hands at the following quotations:

per 100 lbs. per cent f.o.b. x freight & com.

Nazareth, 1st and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Nazareth, 2nd and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 1st and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 2nd and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 3rd and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 4th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 5th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 6th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 7th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 8th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 9th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 10th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 11th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 12th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 13th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 14th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 15th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 16th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 17th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 18th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 19th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 20th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 21st and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 22nd and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 23rd and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 24th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 25th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 26th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 27th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 28th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 29th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 30th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 31st and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 32nd and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 33rd and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 34th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 35th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 36th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 37th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 38th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 39th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 40th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 41st and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 42nd and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 43rd and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 44th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 45th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 46th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 47th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

Chapala, 48th and superior, 58 1/2—59 1/2

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

##### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MARCH 26.

CARIBBY.—Fr bk *Union des Changers*; 565 tons; Chaplain; 61 d; co to Brazilian Coal company.

MARCH 27.

NEW YORK.—Br bk *Albion*; 610 tons; Francis; 60 d; 5; shippers to John Moore & Co.

ADMIRAL.—Am bk *Rose Jones*; 800 tons; Marwick; 56 d; shippers to Duvivier & Co.

MARCH 28.

CARIBBY.—Ger bk *Elia Nival*; 572 tons; Meisfeldt; ballast.

MARCH 29.

MERCHANT.—Br bk *Lafayette*; 747 tons; de Grouchy; ballast.

MARCH 30.

ORION.—Br bk *Lena*; 560 tons; Richards; ballast.

MARCH 31.

MONTVIDEO.—Nor bk *Frey*; 246 tons; Petersen; sundries.

MARCH 31.

BALTIMORE.—Am bk *New Light*; 450 tons; Lamb; coffee.

BALTIMORE.—Br bk *Robb*; 155 tons; Le Ruez; ballast.

MARCH 31.

BALTIMORE.—Nor bk *Peter*; 443 tons; Christensen; ballast.

MARCH 31.

NEW ORLEANS.—Pa bk *Triumph*; ballast.

PENSACOLA.—Br bk *Kepler*; do

PARANAGUA.—Br bk *Albion*; do

PARANAGUA.—Br bk *Albion*; do

PARANAGUA.—Br bk *Albion*; do



March 30th, 1889.

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO							
2,000,000	2,000,000	30,475	Auxiliar .....	3 000-Jan. 89	200	280000	—
4,400,000	1,115,000	—	Brazilianische .....	—	—	—	—
33,000,000	7,000,000	7,160,545	Brazil .....	8 000-Jan. 89	200	252 5/8	25 5/8-300-350000
5,000,000	505,450	1,335	Caixa Creditto Commercial .....	2 000-Jan. 89	60	15 000	—
20,000,000	11,380,000	11,377,973	Commercial de Rio de Jan .....	4 000-Jan. 89	100	270	270 000-310000
—	—	—	do 2 series .....	6 000-Jan. 89	40	1 1/16	21 000
12,000,000	11,100,000	11,128,000	Commercial .....	9 000-Jan. 89	200	128 000	—
—	—	—	do 4 series .....	5 000-Jan. 89	100	100	—
20,000,000	1,259,728	177,719	Credito Real do Brazil .....	4 000-Jan. 89	160	1 1/16	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Delecretoe .....	17 000-Jan. 89	200	245 000	—
1,000,000	153,000	150,000	English Limited .....	6-Dec. 88	£10	110 000	—
1,000,000	61,500,000	—	Industrial e Mercantil .....	10 000-Jan. 89	20	125 000	113 1/2-172 1/2
20,000,000	13,477,123	350,000	Internacional .....	11 000-Jan. 89	200	267 000	—
—	—	—	do 2 series .....	2 200-Jan. 89	60	103 000	—
61,200,000	6,078,000	6,220,000	Londoe e Brazilian Lantid .....	31-Oct. 88	£5	—	—
2,000,000	537,000	—	Mercantil das Vaguetas .....	—	4	4	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	7,219	Petrol .....	2 100-Jan. 89	100	112 000	—
1,000,000	2,000,000	135,690	Petrol .....	5 000-Jan. 89	200	85 000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Rio e Hypothec .....	10 000-Jan. 89	20	125 000	245 000-—
4,000,000	1,194,450	77,125	Uniao e Credit .....	1 000-Mar. 89	10	—	—

## PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL									
2,000,000	1,000,000	9,985	Com. de S. Paulo	3 000—Jan 89	100	75 000	....	—	69 000
5,000,000	2,000,000	166,248	Credit. Real do	3 000—Jan 89	100	100 000	....	—	82 000
			do 2 series	3 000—Jan 89	100	100 000	....	—	82 000
1,000,000	513,710	15,000	Levant. do	2 810—Jan 89	50	9 000	1,500		
1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	Mercantil, Santos	10 000—Jan 89	100	210 000	....	—	273 000
500,000	336,580	2,125	Popular, S. Paulo	1 500—Jan 89	100	100 000	....	—	100 000
1,000,000	868,440	6,430	Trin. Minas	6 200—Jan 89	100	163 000	....	—	163 000

## RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Share of interest	Last sale	Company quotations
12,000,000	1,875,000	—	Bahia and Minas .....	—	—	—	—
—	800,000	18,700	Banco de Agramonte .....	—	—	—	—
10,000,000	4,000,000	14,442	Campesina and Carangua .....	48,000—Feb. 80	—	137-50	—
1,600,000	1,600,000	15,551	Compañia Santa Cruz de los Andes .....	5000—Jan. 80	—	—	—
1,000,000	1,300,000	—	Line de Fera and Fian .....	5000—Jan. 80	—	121 1/2	—
9,000,000	12,000,000	412,417	Leopoldina .....	12000—Jan. 80	4000	160 1/2	—
—	—	—	do x subsidios .....	—	—	143 000	—
12,000,000	12,000,000	120,042	do x subsidios .....	25000—Jan. 80	—	22 000	95 1/2—95 3/4
200,000	—	—	Mariché and Guapopo .....	5000—Jan. 80	—	24	100 000
4,970,000	3,193,700	51,880	Oeste de Minas .....	6000—Aug. 88	—	90 000	—
10,000,000	1,417,400	474	do x subsidios .....	7000—Jan. 80	—	183 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	S. Isabel del Rio Grande .....	7000—May 84	—	200 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	S. Paulo and Rio Grande .....	7000—Jan. 80	—	187 000	—
—	—	—	do x subsidios .....	—	—	25 000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	—	Sapucaia .....	—	—	220 000	—
35,000,000	1,000,000	—	Socobambá .....	6000—Mar. 80	—	300 000	—
—	—	—	do x subsidios .....	—	—	165 000	—
3,600,000	1,800,000	40,051	Unión Valenciana .....	12000—Mar. 80	—	70 000	—
—	—	—	do x subsidios .....	6000—Feb. 80	—	80 000	—

## TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Amortisation	Lost	Closing position
5,100,000	5,400,000	102,100	Caris Urbanas .....	650,000 Jan 82	2000	210,000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	19,000,000	Jardin Botánico .....	5,200,000 Jan 82	2000	125,000	—
500,000	713,350	—	Larraz gasas, and tunnel .....	—	2000	—	—
500,000	500,000	—	Nachivito .....	5,000,000 Jan 82	2000	245,000	—
1,500,000	1,700,000	84,386	Peruñalco .....	4,000,000 Jan 82	2000	100,000	—
1,200,000	6,000,000	35,000	Pinto Alegre, .....	— Mar 82	2000	—	—
2,000,000	4,000,000	307,399	S. Christos .....	15,000,000 Jan 82	2000	260,000	—
2,000,000	7,500,000	740,000	Vila Isabel .....	4,000,000 Jan 82	2000	260,000	—

## SHIPPING

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
£25,000,000	£25,000,000	£64,415,325	Amazon Siam Navigation Brazileira de Navegação	60 3/4 - Jan. 21, 1902	84 1/2	305 1/2	—
4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000	20,954	Nacional de Navegação	12 000 - Jan. 21, 1902	200	165 000	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	—	Paulista	4 000 - Feb. 22, 1902	400	420 000	—
750,000	750,000	—	S. João do Rio de Campos	12 000 - Feb. 22, 1902	200	125 000	—

## MILLS.

# MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Amount paid in	Last day	Closing profits.
2,475,000 R.	2,475,000	121,51,92	Alfama.....	1975-Jan. 2	200	—	—
650,000	—	—	Benberg.....	—	700	—	—
1,10,000	400,000	—	Bom Fim.....	—	200	—	—
3,600,000	3,600,000	26,577	Mazil Industrial.....	5 000-Jan. 5	900	157,000	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	12,964	Caueca.....	12 000-Jan. 5	200	235 000	2100 000
600,000	600,000	—	Confang Industrial.....	12 000-Jan. 5	200	200	—
—	400,000	9,113	Pao Grande.....	12 000-Jan. 5	200	170 000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	3,028	Popolitana.....	3 000-Feb. 5	200	700 000	—
3,000,000	600,000	—	Progresso Ind do Brazil.....	14 000-July 5	40	—	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	51,490	S. Christov.....	9 000-Jan. 5	200	200 000	—
300,000	300,000	775	S. João.....	9 000-Jan. 5	200	200 000	—
530,000	550,000	24,25	S. Lazaro.....	7 500-Jan. 5	200	200 000	—
750,000	750,000	24,25	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	—	200	200 000	—
600,000	600,000	24,25	—	—	200	200 000	—

## MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend fund	Number, value	Last aud.	Closing month
3,000,000	3,000,000	—	Asclepechio Commercial.....	8 1/2 — Jan 24	500	125,000	
753,000	753,000	45,754	Carnegie's Filmmore.....	100,000 — Feb 24	100	100,000	
1,500,000	1,500,000	—	Commercio e Lavora.....	3 000 — Jan 22	4	40,000	
150,000	150,000	—	Cordoba.....	— — —	180	—	
10,000,000	4,000,000	—	Duques D. Pedro II.....	3 000 — Jan 22	200	100,000	
200,000	200,000	—	Elevador e Fabr. de Cimento.....	— — —	400	—	
150,000	300,000	—	Fabrica de Biscontos.....	— — —	200	—	
322,500	322,500	—	Gilboa Market.....	1 500 — Feb 23	40	31,000	
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Ind. La. e Var. de Cimento.....	— — —	100	—	
1,000,000	1,000,000	—	Industrial de Oleos.....	4 000 — Feb 22	200	—	
230,000	230,000	220,000	Industrial Finm. (K) Sesi.....	9 000 — Jan 22	200	—	
2,650,000	2,650,000	—	Lavatorio, Ind. e Var. de Cimento.....	— — —	200	—	
0-0-0-0-0-0	9-0-0-0-0	—	Melhoramentos U. de Nrich.....	— — —	200	—	
210,000	551,000	—	Nasa Industria.....	— — —	200	—	
400,000	400,000	—	Oleosa Villa Nova.....	3 000 — Feb 23	200	—	
7,500,000	7,500,000	1,019	Pav. Agric. e Industrial.....	3 000 — Aug 22	100	52,000	
1,000,000	390,000	—	Petrol. Miner. ....	— — —	100	—	
150,000	150,000	—	Plo. spirit. de cal.....	— — —	200	—	
110,000	1,000,000	—	Reclutadores e Saviros.....	— — —	100	100,000	
1,126,000	1,070,000	3,443	Serv. de Maritimos.....	1 000 — Jun 21	200	141,000	
2,006,000	1,943,000	0,791	Uniao Telep.onica.....	3 000 — May 22	30	—	

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Date	Steamer	Destination
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Reserve fund.....	£ 140,000

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Capital paid up..... £ 650,000

Reserve fund..... £ 325,000

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Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Madrid

Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Barcelona

Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Cadix

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With the beginning of its 18th volume (January, 1880) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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